### Business Notices.

NEW-YORK MARRIE COMPANY.

NEW YORK MARRILE COMPANY.

FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Between sh and 6th are Now York,

(Opposite the Crystal Palace grounds.)

MASTRES, TABLE TOPS.

COLUMNS, PRIBETELS, &C., &C., &C., &C.,

unade of Seatt Stone: Parrilled in exact immastion of the crockest description and exact immastion of the crockest description. Read antique, Jaseper, Portivel, Brockest, Verra Antique, Red Antique, Jaseper, Portivel, Company of the Parterns is very extensive, California, Sixatuany, White, Italian, and its systematic Carver, Heavy Moulded, Parrilled and Flandarticy Carver, Heavy Moulded, Parrilled and Flandartic Carver, Heavy Moulded, Completing Flandartic Carver, Heavy Moulded, Completing Flandartic Carver, Heavy Moulded, Completing Flandartic Carver, Carve

than ben years. Bracers, Indestruction into and Amazing The Univarian Braces, Indestruction into an Amazing Cinapairs of these Marbles, recommend their universal

CHEATALES Of these statutes, marginal marginal marginal.

Our process of converting this stone into Marbie is by Fusing Our process of converting this stone. These colors (by the stone of chromal agents) are absorbed by the stone, and become bacoporated into the same.

These Marbles can be shipped to any part of the country without liability to breakage. Losses no account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for 2 per cent on the cost of the articles, payable in advance.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and HOUSEMULDERS is respectfully invited.

H. DWIGHT, Pros't.

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"A STRAW SHOWS WHICH WAY THE WIND

SUMMER OUTFITS FOR BOYS,

ROGARS A RAYMOND'S.

Nos 121, 128, 128 Fullion corner of Nasaudet.
CHAPTEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE UNION.
Lock at the Pricess.

BOYS' LINES SOITS, \$1.001

BOYS' MARRELLES COATS, \$1.501!

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In precise Stock and
ALL OTHER ARTHLES RUTALLY CHEAP.

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Screnteen years in use, and have never falled.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in Scales of every description, at whole sale and retail, at the olders whiched stand of J. L. discows, No. 254 WATERST, Lear BREENEADST, NEW YORK, Out Scales are all warranted. They are not excelled by those chany other manufacturer, and are at lower prices than any other manufacturer, and are at lower prices than any

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, For driving all light machinery, printing presses, domestic mills, belating machines, and for all pumping purposes, may be had at the Agency.

No. 164 Duane et., corner of Hudson.

CONTINENTAL WHISKY
FOR BALK, BY
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
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No. 461 4th-ox.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are inequalled, for the reason that they are more durable are capable of doing more work, and of earning more money than any other machine, which have ever been used. Singen's Machines are now used In all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines at \$50 and \$75 have become \$

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No. 505 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use." - [N. Y. Tribaus.
"They are the favorite for families." - [N. Y. Tribaus.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

" It is an excellent Machine "-{N. Y. Express
THE EUREKA SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Principal Office No. 429 Broaway, cortis of Broomest.
Local Agents will be appointed in every city and Tewn Adress
D. J. Levy. General Superintedent.

THE WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE THE WILLOX & GIBBS SEWISE and already established its reputation as the best Family Machine extant. The singular simplicity and beauty of its mechanism to attend by the fact, that while it is included in its operation, it is competent to make at least 4,000 estitones a minute with energing prompting to make at least 4,000 estitones a minute with energing prompting to make at least 4,000 estitones a minute with energing prompting of the competent of make at least 4,000 estitones and Janes William and Janes Willi

Principal Office No. 715 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. C. R. WOODWORTH,

Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
Private Houses, Factories,

Dr. J. BOVEE DOD'S office hours for consulta-tion are from 12 to 6 p. m., at No. 649 Broadway, where his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for Inciplent Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by CHAS WIDDIFIELD. Price \$1 50 for a quart bottle.

KEROSENE OIL. KEROSENE OIL.

A full supply of this favorite OIL car now be had, free from all impurities, and color

LIGHT LEMON.

AUSTENS. Arealts, N. Y.

BOMES FOR ALL.—The AMERICAN EMIGRANT And any Homestran Company (Incorporated by the State of Siew-York), Office No. 148 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired: Bonestead Parms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing filterals, Canuel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Centressee Virginia Viscouri, &c.

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Of all stree, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly hand and made to order, Depot No. 156 William, corner of Annest.

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PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

"These celebrated Cax3 and Jaxs," says the editor of the Lady's Book, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily conting into general use. Thousands of housesteepers, who, in past measure, were tempted to try other Cax and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be giad to learn that ARTHERS inever fails."

ARTHER, BURNARA & GILLOY.

Manufacturers under the Patent.

Nos 117 and 149 South lowest. Ph ladelphis.

Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "One Demantor" Coppers and Tea Pors.

Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles.

E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-tl., New-York.

COMES, Ac. &c. —A splendid assertment of the above, and of many other New Goods, comprising the Layest Panis Styles, now he drag from steamer Grean Queen and suntable for the best city trade. FRENCH FANS, SILK NETS, FANCY HAIR-PINS,

west Novel Ties, received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trace only, by
HUGHES, DUPCY & CAPHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR!

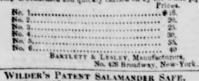
THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR!

WITH FILTER AND WATER COOLER COMMINER.

The levebux is make in a weige form of Commisted Zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The live is placed in the opper portion of this box ripou a strong rack, immediately be eath the rack is a filter through which the leve water strains as it means align into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorise properties, or to have make water it is retained for its frigorise properties, or to have made water of the retained for its frigorise properties, or to have made water dated and drawn of by a fances for drawning or culi-mary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is refly-wuthlating—the air being taken first through the bee, and no one abstract or room can instant its stant to

and so one article of food car terrainty by which has the first against the manner and certainty by which the meisture is taken from it and around the provision. This is dere by leaving expect to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptable, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste pipe.



The best fire proof Sate in the world, Warranted free from dampicous. Bankers', Jeweler's and House Safes made to order. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden in

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Rectoring the Hair,
try it. For sale by Druggins and Perfumers.

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COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES. PORE-WARRED-PORE-ARMED

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AMERICAN BANK NOTE CURRENCY. By Photo Littingraphic Fac-Sumiles, in minature, of every genuine Note of every Solvent Bank in the

UNITED STATES AND CANADA An infallible detector of ALTERED, SPURIOUS and Counterers Mosey!

You are hable at any moment to receive a sperious note, raises

Dellar to Firty. THE ENCYCLOPEDIA is issued in WEEKLY NUMBERS, each

OVE HENDERD AND FORTY FOUR PACKINGLES

The whole work to be completed in a year.

The Table Number will be ready on SATURDAY, July 16. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Assats throughou WM. COUSLAND & Co., Publishers,

No. 5 Names of New York

ASK FOR LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.

The popularity of this fine
TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER
has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article
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and fine medicinal qualities.

As a remedy and preventive for Diarrhes and Callis and Fever, it is particularly valuable at this senson. As a core for Dyspepsia its character is fully established. It is also invaluable to these of either according from weakness or debuilty, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it qualities.

ness or debuty, its the strengthening and anterpresent rendering it unfailting. For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any condia ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general saces:

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Directic and earl Dyspectic is a
Liquid Hydrestque to April Raspatt.
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Whomean Dept. No. 37 South William at.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.—
The only reners in the winds would some to externdents Bogs, Rosches, Arts, Meths Floss, Magnifives, Rats, More, and all store vermin said graden insents. Testimental of A. V. Svoyt, etc., President of the Sines and Leather Bank, and Gay Chamberlam, New York, Jime 7, 185e. Mr. Joseph Merka—Dear Sir. Your remedy has been used enday. In my presence, in my away ling house out fish art, corner of Skin sh, for the destruction of Ramber and Craden Bugs. The Bugs were almost immediately citives from their places of record by the sirvegia of your "Miracunson Powers," and in a surprisingly short time were deed, but remerely is very trilable, and I commend it to all who may wish an "Externiorator of Vermin and Luserts." Respectfully, A. V. Stout. Fut asks, whosesals and tetal by the inventor, Joseph Meyers, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, Sole Agents, A. B. & O. Sands & Co. No. 14 William at. MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

SONG OF THE BED BCG.

Long years have I wandered nofettered and free, and bitten the young and the old,
And latin in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warror bold.

But power is waiting far from un—
A Powner magnetic and strong.
Invented by Love, is cought to our title.
And away I must travel etc long.

Lyon's Powner is barmless to meaking but will all house insects, such a worms plant bogs An. Lyon's Magnetic Plans are sure death for rate and mine. Bold everywhere.

Sample Flanks, 25 central Regular sizes, by creats and \$1.

Barnes & Park, Nos. 15 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.

Beware of Iminators and imposters.

CURLIN'S CLIES FIRE BELLEVEN. SONG OF THE BED BEG.

CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS .- This remedy reliable, contains no oil, lead or support. It has beet tested it foston, Providence and the Eastern S ates. J. M. Curvis, Pronietor, Providence & I. Soid by E. M. Guion, 127 Bowery,
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richest., John Jones, 722 Houstonies, New-York, Mr. Hays.
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MIND WHAT YOU EAT. The sweets of life are oft reglected.
And the west of things a lected;
There is party, here and soor fruit,
Things fit only for the bruse.
Cream is the best of food youll find,
In Four Minutes free of every kind.
By "Tomery's Frances." At they're styl'd,
That can be weaked by any child.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houstonet, New York.

Hotel accommodations on the Ect. pear Plan. Reoms for the,
thete, and \$1 per day. Meale array. Or \$2 per day for Rooms
and Board, at eption. Travelers will find this to be a good notel. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Absolute control over he discribered stou son and bowels is exercised by these one moschable vegetable curatives. Their geniul effect upon t yetem is akin to the miraculous. Sold 20 Mainer lane, N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten cents) for SALE CONSUMPTION-IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE The Specific Remedy for

CONSUMPTION, SCHOPULA, PRONCHITIS, DESILITY, DYSPERSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c., &c. Consumption is well known to be, in popular phrase, " a flat

tering disease," and not until its physical sizes are manifested in Wasting, Dennity, Count, Hectic Sweats, &c. does the patient or his friends awake to a sense of danger. None seem willing to admit that the malady which is slowly, silently, insidously sapping the foundations scourge; and so, ignorant of their true condition, they Procease TINATE, weate away, and, in a brief period, fill premature graves. An early resort to the use of the Hypornosparres will, by hanging the disthing, TREVEST A DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUL a speedy cure in the incipient stage; while, in every case, how-ever for advanced, relief to some degree is CERTAIN, and in a large majority of cases CURE IS THE RESULT OF THIS TREAT

LETTER FROM DR. W. F. CLARK.

Lowest, Orio, July 5, 1859.

J. Winchesten—Dear Ser. \* \* 1 have need in all, about
try bottles, and in but one instance have they failed to benefit
be justient. That case was a hopeless one before I was called to
the left, being some eight sen in the dustant. I merely used the
timedy because she desired it, and not that there was any possitions of miles.

telled between cases given up by attending physicians (and

I have had a versal cases given up by attending physicians (and presourced increable by itherast chammed in covers). Who has now produced the comparatively dood make the product of the p eral Depot in the United States, No. 43 John et., and all to speciable Druggists. Ask for "Winchester's Preparation." an USE NO OTHER. Each bottle has the fac-simile siguature of

J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 43 Jonn et., N. Y.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY -The American Photographic Society held a regular meeting last Mr. John Oakes exhibited and described his Helypsometer, an instrument intended to take the altitude of the sun, when the horizon is obscured. It is the lower half of a hollow sphere, held level by a binnacle apparatus. Over it is laid a metallic plate, with a small bole in the center, through which the sun shipes on sensitive paper, which is stretched on the inner surface of the hollow hemisphere, marking his path. With this line marked, it is easy to read the restest a titude of the sun on a scale accompanying the instrument, and it is claimed that latitude may be determined by it to within one or two miles.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A colored man, named Mitchel, employed to carry the target for the Lion Beer Guards, was run over yesterday afternoon by one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars, between Fifty fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, and almost instantly killed. Tre company was returning home, when Mitchel attempted to jump on the forward platform of the car, but losing his footing, fell under the wheels and was His body was taken to the Nineteenth crushed. Ward Station. House to await the action of the Cor-

Fires.-Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the premises of H. T. C. Culer, No. 776 Washington street. Damage slight. Last night a fire broke out in the premises No. 164

Avenue A, but it was extinguished before much dam-

BURNED TO DACTH.—A young lad named Jones, 14 years of age, was burned to death in the saw-mill near Ligonier, Ind., a few days since.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY JULY 12 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anni years Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion, but as carrainy for his poor faith. We cannot undersale to return rejected Communications. Sustance letters for The Thintus Office should in all cases be addressed to Horaco Guestav & Co.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors de tailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if sufficiently important, will notice their for the heaoft of our readers

Mr. W. H. WATERS will supply our friends in Little Falls

#### To Merchants.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUSE, having a larger circulation than any other newspaper published to the United States, is the best medic at through which advertisers can reach all parts of the United States and the British Provinces. Its extensive circulation among Country Merchants makes it a very valuable medium through which Wholesain Dealers are made them. Price \$1 per line each insertion.

#### Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Al-buny on the 6th day of July, 1836, the 7th day of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention on will be even by the following notice: The Republican Electors of the State of New York are request

ed to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet STATE CONVENTION to the CITY OF SYRACUSE CWEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH DAY of SEPTEMBER next. WEDNESDAY, the SEVERTH DAY OF SETTEMEN HEAR. At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of presenting Candidates to be experred for the Offices of Secretary of State, Controller, Treature, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and for the transfer sch other business as may come before the Convention

ELLIS H. RORERTS. AMES W. NYE. OLIVER LABUE, B. F. MANIERRE, AMOS P. STANTON, SETH MILLER LEWIS C CLAPP. B. F. REXFORD. FREDERICK LORD, J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT, G. W. ERNST, FREEMAN CLARKE. WILLIAM BEACH. H. H. VAN DYCK, CHARLES L. BEALE, THOS HILLHOUSE E G SPAULDING. WILLIAM CARY. HEN CHURCHILL E. P. REVNOLDS.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Arabia, from Besten, will close in this city to day, at 14 o'cleck to go by railroad, and at 5 p. m. for the steamboat line.

Although the steamships City of Baltimore, Arago and Adelaide bring us nothing of importance from Europe, later than we had previously received by telegraph, their advices comprise some few additional particulars respecting the battle of Solferino, letters from Mr. Russell, describing the Allies' march to the very day before the battle, and other interesting matter.

We are credibly informed from various sources that the Hop. Daniel E. Sick'es has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles bas alienated himself from most if not all of those per sonal and political friends who devotedly adhered

to him during his recent imprisonment and trial -The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale Road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. S., which for some time past Mrs. Sickles has occupied, either alone or with some of the members of berown family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S. at unususi hours; and .when be come in very early one morning be was interrogated by the bost and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question bim, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook tands with him for the last time and be withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates. notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sickles.

THE PENDING ISSUE.

Nothing can be more absurd and unfounded than the charge which certain journals persist in bringing against the Republican party, that in the coming Presidential election they are determined to ignore the white man, and to make the negro the only issue. The connection of the Republican party with the Slavery question has been from the beginping, and still is, such as to afford no shadow whatever for any charge of neglecting, overlooking or postponing the interests of the white population out of any sympathy with the black race. The truth is-and we state it not as a thing to boast of, but as a mere matter of fact and history -- that the Republican party cannot lay claim to any such character for philanthropy and disinterestedness as the presses we refer to are so auxious to ascribe to it. No doubt a very large proportion of the members of the Republican party would be greatly gratified to see those who control the policy and legislation of the Stave States as alive as Washington and Jefferson were to the evils, moral, social and political, of the institution of Slavery. They would bail with delight, and would be ready to second by any means in their power, any steps which those States in their sovereign capacity might take to ameliorate or gradually to rid themselves of that evil. But the Republican party does not claim, sny more than does the Democratic party, or than did the old Whig party, any right of nterference, should the control of Congress and of the executive Administration pass into their tands. with the exclusive authority of the States over that subject. It was not any sympathy with the black race, the cruel treatment to which they are subjected, or the degraded position in which they are beld, that called the Republican party into existence. It was the defense of the interests of free labor, the interests of the great mass of the white population of these States, the interests of those residents in foreign countries who might wish to become citizens of this, that so suddeply called into existence and so rapidly built up the Republican party. That party, so far from closing its eyes to the fact that n seventeen of our States there are few or no negroes, and that in some of the other States the negro interest is far from being predominant, makes this precise state of facts the very basis of its organization, and the foundation of the system of policy which it advocates. As it was opposition to the attempt of the negro interest to seize upon and appropriate to its own use territory which by a solemn compact and compremise had been set apart to be colonized by free labor that called the Republican party into existence, so it is the same devotion to the interests and rights of free labor-

that is to say, of the great mass of the white popu-

lation-that still sustains its organization and die

tates its policy.

s perpetual vigilance con save it from encroachment after encroscoment and from being again and agein betrayed by those whom it looked to as its most reliable champions. No sconer had the adoption of the famous Compromises of 1850 given a great triumph to the negro interest, such as nebedy had thought possible, in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, than schemes began to be formed for the repeal of the Mi-souri probabition. No sooper is the Missouri prohibition repealed -s. thing which, two or three years before, would have been scotted as a political impossibility: and not only repealed by Congress, but pronounced by the Supreme Court never to have had any binding force-than we see a new agitation set on foot for disposing in the same way of the laws probibiting the African slave-trace. It is not the Republican party-it is the Democratic party, under the guidance and control of the negro interest -that has given and that gives to the negro question its late and present prominency. The Southern States are the great stronghold of the Democratic party, and what political question is now discussed there, in view of the approaching Presidential election, except the question of the duty of Congress to carry out the Dred Scott decision by protecting and upholding Slavery in the Territories, in spite of the wishes and will of the inhabitants?

The truth is, that within a few years past the negro interest has come to feel and to restize its power as greatly exceeding what had formerly beer supposed; nor, until it has been defeated in a square struggle, and the patrorage of the Federal Government wrenched from its greep, will it cease to insist, as Austria does in the case of Italy, upon its indefeasible right to rule. The question now pending, and that upon which the Republican party takes its stand, is, Shall the United States continue to be a Free-Labor country, or shall our whele policy be shaped, so far as the National Government can control it to serve the interests of the owners of Slave Labor !

As an illustration of the purely defensive position of the Recubican party, and of the persevering spirit in which the negro question has for years past been forced upon the country by the negro interest, we would refer to the late valedictory speech of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, addressed to his constituents. In reviewing his sixteen years of political life, and justifying his opinions and his course of action, the only questions to which he thinks it worth while to make the elightest reference, are those which related to the extension of Slavery. He exults over the part which he bore in the annexation of Texas; and why? Because the sequisition of Texas was important or valuable for any reasons common to the whole nation? Not at all; but because the annexation of Texas secured four Siave States to the Union. In all his speech, from beginning to end, there is not a bint that the country has any other interests except those bound up in the extension of Slavery. The great principle to be carried out, he tells his constituents, is expansion-the right of the staveholders to go into the Territories with their slave property. He is for expanding into Mexico and Central America, but at the same time be significantly hints that, outside of Texas, there is little chance of increasing the number of Slave States, unless at the same time we, increase our African stock. Thus, while Mr. Ruffin of Virginia goes for the revival of the African slave-trade as a means of preventing Virginia being drained of her laborers, Mr. Stephens appeals in a tacit advocacy of the same measure to the ambition and expansive ideas of his constituents. Unless," he says, " the number of African stock be increased, we have not the population, and might as well abandon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the Territories" Negro Slavery, be asserts, is but in its infancy-a problem in our government which our fathers did not understand, and which it remains for this generation to solve. It is growing stronger, and has been for sixteen years past, and unless checked, must lead on to the complete repadiation and abandonment of all that our fathers held sacred in politics. It is the great revolutionary element in our system, calling, therefore, for

### the constant watchfulness of all real conservatives THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Commissioners of the Central Park have already succeeded in removing what we must call a reproach in anticipation upon the people of this city, namely, that it would be impossible to restrain them from depredations, and such disorder as would make the Park a desert and a nuisance. This apprehension with the classes who assume to themselves a monopoly of civilization, has been generally felt to be in itself the greatest source of danger with which the purpose of the Park would have to centerd. For it has been feared that the respectable portion of the community would, under its influence, refrain from using the Pack, or use it so cautiously and in such limited number that the more reckless class would take posse-sion, and establish such customs and usages within it as would make it disagreeable and dangerous for the refined and delicate. The Commissioners have wisely pressed the question of this darger to the earliest decision. By extraordicary exertions, the portion of the Park which would be most difficult to preserve from the attacks of any who should be disposed to mischief, and in which immorality could be practierd with the least liability to detection, has been brought to a creditable degree of finish; and, a trusty and well instructed police having been previously provided, has been thrown open, and as far as possible made attractive and convenient to the public. Not, however, to the carriage-driving public; but to those whose necessities keep them confined to their work, their trade, their business tion is most demanded. The result is such that the Commissioners may with confidence point their timed friends to it, when they return from Newport, Stockbridge and the Highlands, as demonstrating that the people of New-York, unchecked and unruled a court or an aristocracy, will use a park with almost as much decorum, propriety, good nature and morality, as the citizens of any capital in Europe, with the constraints and leaderships to which, in some minds, so much importance is atteched. On several occasions this Summer there has been as large a number of persons together in the Ramble as is to be expected at any time after the whole Park shall have been made equally conbeen impossible for an equally vigilant, active and have preserved tolerable order, had the dispo-

was largest that the order has been most perfect, and the lawns and foliage best preserved. That is to say, the instinctive respect for beauty and finish, and the habitual regard for the sentiments as well as the rights of the majority, which, after all, is a marked characteristic of the mass of our citizens, make even the most reckless sehamed to so u uch as step upon the borders, or plack a less from the shrubs, which, as they stand, are equally the property and the pride of all, and which it is felt that all are interested to defend. If rowdies come at all to the Ramble they are for the time subdued by its pervading influence; the only depredations that are detected are by wel dressed and reputable young women, who in the park, equally with the church, the theater and the concent-room, are found to be the worst educated, the least civilized and most undisciplined portion of the community.

The concent of last Saturday evening afforded additional evidence that the Park is to be here, as it is in European capitals, not only a manifestation but a means of the highest forms of civilization. The sudience was not large, few in the city being aware of the intention to provide music, but among the four or five thousand whom we found clustered about the rock on which the temporary orchestra had been erected and on the adjacent rocks, and whom we met promenading in the retired walks of the Ramble, we saw no conduct which would have been cut of place or inconvenient to the most scrupulsus or delicate nerves in the private garden of a gentleman. Two thirds of those present were evidently working people-a large proportion working women-but of "fancy men," or "fancy women." not one was manifest.

Mean while the work proceeds on the Park at large with commendable energy. There are 3 300 men employed, the greater number being concentrated in the southern part. A more confusing scene, and a more unpromising piece of ground that now appears to the nor h and west of the Promenade, can scarcely be insigned. By a recent and evidently very necessary order, carriages must for the present, be excluded from this vicinity, but the opera tions can be witnessed at every point on foot, and the fullest directions and information are given by the keepers to all who inquire of them. The the roughness and substantial character of all the constructions is admirable and will go far to secure that nea ness and sustained elegance which will ir sensibly establish quietness and good manners as the custom of all classes when in the Park. It is the expectation of the Superintendent-though with the immense masses of ragged rock and heaps of broken stone with which the ground is still everywhere encumbered, we must confess that we cannot see how it is to be accomplished-that the whole of the Park below the Ramble will be completed, in its drainage, grading, and the entire preparation of the soil for planting, before the plantg sensor, and that the drives will be open to the public in their finished condition early in October, except at a few points where bridges will be still ncou plete.

Music tike that of Saturday night, which, if not s good as we may have heard in the public grounds at Dresden or Florence, was good enough to be a solsce to the most cultivated car, will bereafter add an attraction to the Ramble, which will still further establish the already remarkable popularity of the Park with a somewhat large class of nobodies, whose tastes are above grog-shops and lager-bier gardens, but whose pockets are not equal to Newport or Saratoga.

# THE GILBERT-ROSS CONTRACT.

Though official malfeasance may never be pun shed, its expesure, pevertheless, is a public benefit. The fear of public opinion may sometimes " hand a wretch in order," who otherwise might steep himself up to his chin in official plunder, if he felt himself quite sure of immunity from the

We have a word or two more to say about the State Prison contract.

It will be remembered that we showed, in a recept article, that the boot and shoe contract at Sire Sing was awarded to one Gilbert, as the high est bicder for convict labor; that when the bargain was to be completed, one Ross appeared as the assignee of Gilbert; and that with him a contract was made, actually lower in terms than two other bids made to the Espectors one of which was rejected because Gilbert offered five eighths of a cent more per map, and the other because it proposed to pay two prices, a privilege which, nevertheless. was now given to Ross. Some other facts have come to our knowledge, which suggest further

comment. Who is H B. Gilbert! We are not often baffled in our inquiries, but this bit of intelligence altogether cludes us. He may be, for aught we know, a most worthy and respectable gentleman, who drives his own gig, a responsible man whose own word is better than other people's bonds. Only we cannot find him. We shall not outrage Mr Ross's feelings by the imputation cast upon Mrs. Gamp in relation to her friend, Mrs. Harris, but we shall acknowledge an obligation to Mr. Ross if he will send us the street and number of

For there is this little circumstance that needs explanation: When, on the 18th of December, those worthy servants of the State, the State Prison Inspectors, met at S ng Sing, to receive the bids for convict labor, smong those for the boot and shoe contract were two in the same bandwriting. One of these was signed E. P. Ross, and offered-let the fact be noted-354 cents per day per man. The other bid was that of H. B. Gilbert-the Mr. Gilbert whom we cannot find-the Mr. Gilbert of where we have tried in vain to gain some tidingsthe Mr Gilbert to whom the contract was awar led. And then be evanishes. A few days later, when the and their homes, during the season when relaxs. Inspectors met at Albany to conclude the contract. we cannot learn that mortal eyes rested on any Mr. Gilbert in that presence. But Mr. Ross was there. He, for sught we know, may have come direct from Mr. Gilbert's hospitable roof, and had his pockets full of the evidence of the generosity of his friend, and the transfer of the contract At any rate, he said he would take the award made to Mr. Gilbert, and he got it. He who, under his own name, offered only 354 cents for this convict labor, came forward new to take it at 40% cents. Did the mysterious Gilbert part with a thing so good as this evidently must be, to bear an advance of from 351 cents to 40% cents, without a suitable remunerstion! Or is he as eccentric and rich as he is unknown, and has a habit of throwing, in this reckvenient for ramblers. The walks are so varied, less way, hundred-thousand-dollar contracts to his intricate, and often secluded, that it would have friends? We do not say that "we pause for a " reply," as that would imply that we expected an well-organized police force with that which has answer. But if the great unknown, in the aplendid been present, if in ten times greater number, to solitude in which be devotes himself to the practice of the virtues, has habits of this sort, we can com-The free labor of the country has at last come sition of the visitors been unfavorable; yet we mend to his distinguished consideration a circle of

to realize that nothing but a firm organization and are assured that it has been when the crowd charming acquaintances who only need a fat conornamenta to society and benefactors of their kind

Mr. Ross, of course, thought be could afford to psy 354 cents per day for the labor of these men in the Stog Surg Prison, or be would not have made the offer. Had be received the award on taose terms, be would have paid to the State in the fire years following the sum of \$109,980. That would have left a pretty profit, unless the Messrs. Bigelow, and Messrs. Benegict, Hall & Co., were sadly out in their calculations-which is not likely-as the first would have paid, according to the terms of their bid, \$135,844 80, and the latter, \$124,800. Both parties, of course, left a good margia for profit, which Mr. Ross would have increased by so much as his payments would have been less than either of theirs. But it is also probable that Mr. Ross thought the contract would not yield a living profit at a higher price than that be offered. Nor is it probable that he has changed his opicion on that point, notwithstanding he took the sward made to Mr Gilbert, only because that gentlemen bid higher than either the Biglows or Benedict, Had & Co. Let us look at the figures. Should Mr. Ross pay on his contract the full time for the full number of men-that is, 20 5-16

cents for 200 men for six months, and 402 cents for 200 for four years and six months, he would then pay in round numbers, \$120 000, or \$4 000 less than Benedict, Hali & Co., and \$15,000 less than the Bigelows would have paid, and only \$10,000 more than at the rate he bid for in his ewn name. But then he does not pay at that rate for that number of men, for he had not for the first two months of his term more than from 50 to 75 men employed, which would make a difference of between \$3,000 and \$4,000; then he has the services of two men gratuitously for the whole term, which is about \$1,100 more-two items which alone make the contract awarded to Mr. Ress. under the award to Gubert, to ciffer but little from that which would have been made under his bid in his own name. But more than this: the Gilbert-Ross contract gives to the contractor the privilege of dismissing men whom he judges unfit for the work. Now, all who know of the personal concition of boot and shee manafacturing, with all the advantages of modern mactinery, know that in 200 men it would not be necessary to have more than 20 per cent of skilled workers. The rest might be kept constantly changing so as to be always within the terms of the contract as six-months men at 20 5-16 cents per day. But not to resort to any vislent supposition of undue sharpness on the part of the contractor, there must necessorily be a large percentage of the mea put on a five-years contract who have not five years to erve, and whose places, as they go out, must be filled by new comers. These new comers, of course, will be paid only the lowest price for six meeths. It is a lew computation to say that out of any average 200 men at Sing Sing, 30 would have to serve only one year, 50 for two years, 50 for three years, and 70 only for five years. It is easy to see that under the contract with this body of men, constantly recoforced by new recruits, such a percentage of six-months men would be kept in band, that the whole payment on the contract, at the end of five years, would be less than \$74 000; so that Mr. Ross may put in his pocker, at that time, not only the profit he espected to make on a payment of \$110,000, but about \$34,000 beside. Generous Mr. Gilbert !

We have only a question or two more to ask Can anybody tell us to whom this contract som belongs? First it was Gilbert's-then Ross'swhose is it now? Is it all Rosa's or was that generous gift of the good Gilbert divided among several persons? We should be glad to see the check whereby the payment on the contract was made for the month of June, and also the check for the month of July. The signatures thereto would, we have good reason to believe, enlighten us on two points, namely-to whom the contract really belongs, and who Mr. H. P. Gilbert really is. Can saybody help us to a sight of those checks?

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11, 1859.

The President goes to Bedford Springs next Morday, accompanied by his usual suite. The arrigant attempt of The Constitution to rend Judge Douglas and Gov. Wise out of the

Acministration, which is now denounced as much South as North Letters from California state that Senator Gwia has lost ground, and cannot regain his position. The war between the two wir gs of the Democracy of that State is fiercer than the war of either with

Democracy will be followed by retaliation on the

the Opposition. The number of agents and owners of firearms and factories collected here is considerable, competing for the appropriation of the \$100,000 made for that object last session in the Navy. Various newspapers are freely colleted, and other is-

To the Associated Frem.

fluences, on the one side or another.

To the Associated Frest.

Washington, Monday, July 11, 1859.

The State Department has recently had under consideration the subject of the Hudson Bay and Paget Sound Agricultural Companies, in connection with their privile ges in Washington Teritory, and it is addeduced that their "possessory rights ceased by the limitation of their charters on the 30th of May last as well as under the Oregon treaty. It will be recollected that thee Companies some years ago offered to sell their rights to the United States for a willow of dollars, and subsequently that they expressed their readiness to be satisfied with six hundred them and for their possessions. The Catholic missions at Vancouver and other land as involved in this decision, which, now fallsatisfied with six hundred them and for their possisions. The Catholic missions at Vancouver and other claims are involved in this decision, which, now felling under the Administration of the Interior Department, is likely to present some important features, if not controversy, cancerning itsels to variable sands. The ex-Superintendant of the Public Printing, Mr. Seaman, under inductment for malfeasance in office, as returned to Washington.

A special dispatch dated New Orleans the 8th instance in The Charleston Courter, says that Can. Woll has defeared the liberals under Gen. Zuazna, at Guanajusto and proclaimed Satta Anna Dictator. The dispatch also states that this affair had caused great confusion at San Louis Potosi, that ex-Gov. Barrara had attempt

also rates a state that this and had consent of the same and the same

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound MONTREAL, July 11, 1859.

The Nova Scotian passed Pather Point at helf-passed Pather Point at helf-passed by the passed by the p

twelve Saturday night. All the dispatches sout to were put on board.

The Case of Mitchell Porter.
CRAELESTON, Monday, July 11, 1829.
A new trial has been granted to Mitchell Porter the steamer Marion, charged with abducting a slave, on the ground that the former verdict was corruptly obtained.